The New-York Times.

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GRANT'S ADVANCE.

Official Dispatches to Sunday Noon.

The Rebels Make a Stand at Spottsylvania.

Some Hard Fighting, but No General Engagement.

DEATH OF GENERAL SEDGWICK.

The Battle Probably Renewed Yesterday.

The Army Replenishing Supplies for a Rapid March.

Very Important from General Butler.

A SEVERE BATTLE ON MONDAY.

The Petersburgh Railroad in Our Possession.

Beauregard Defeated and His Forces Divided.

IMPORTANT FROM SHERMAN

A Glorious Battle Going on Near Dalton.

Thomas, Hooker, Schofield and McPherson All at Work.

CASUALTIES, DETAILS, PARTICULARS, ETC.

DISPATCHES FROM THE WAR OFFICE.

Lee Making a Stand at Spottsylvania—No General Engagement—Death of Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick—At the Head of a Brigade.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 10.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

Dispatches have been received this evening from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, dated at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

The enemy have made a stand at Spottsylvania Court-House. Both sides were hard fighting, but no general battle had taken place there.

I deeply regret to announce that Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK was killed in yesterday's engagement at Spottsylvania, being struck by a ball from a sharpshooter. His remains are at Fredericksburgh, and are expected here to-night.

The army is represented to be in excellent condition, and with excellent spirits.

Gens. SHALER and Gen. MORRIS are wounded. No other casualties in general officers are reported.

Gen. WRIGHT has been placed in command of SEDGWICK'S Corps.

Gen. GRANT did not choose to involve the enemy to-day, being engaged in replenishing with the supply train, so as to advance without it.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

From Gen. Sherman's Army—Successful Advance—A Great Battle Probably in Progress.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 10—7 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. DIX:

A dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN, received at midnight, states that we are fighting for the possession of Rocky Face Ridge, and I have knowledge that McPherson (with the Army Corps) was within seven miles of Resaca this morning.

You will remember that on Saturday the rebels were forced from Tunnel Hill by Gen. THOMAS and took position at Buzzard Roost, in a bend of Mill Creek, just north of Dalton.

This is represented to be a very strong position, which Gen. THOMAS was unable to drive the enemy from on a further reconnoissance, went to Resaca on the 9th, but Resaca is a position on the railroad, about fifteen miles south of Dalton, and this will place McPherson, with a strong corps of veteran troops in the rear of the enemy, while THOMAS advances upon the front and SCHOFIELD closes in on the flank from Cleveland.

It is probable that a great battle was fought on that line yesterday, and may be now in progress.

Gen. JOE JOHNSTON commanded the rebel forces.

Nothing since my last dispatch has been heard from the Army of the Potomac or from Gen. BURNSIDE.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N.-Y. TIMES

Important Letter from an Officer in the Sixth Corps—How it Fought that Bloody Battle in the Gallant Vermont Brigade.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 10—12½ P. M.

The following letter is from an officer on Gen. SEDGWICK'S Staff, and is addressed to a friend in this city:

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS, May 7, 1864.

MY DEAR ——: I avail myself of the opportunity of an escort going to Washington from Gen. GRANT to send you a few records. Gen. SEDGWICK and Staff arrived night before last—only certain that "We have been fighting continually for three days in an impenetrable wilderness, so far with rather favorable results to us.

I am sorry to say the Vermont Brigade is terribly cut up. In the Fourth, Col. TUTTLE is certainly wounded. Adj. PARKER is wounded; Capts. PAGE and CARPENTER and Lieuts. AINSWORTH, PUNAM and WOODBURY, with several other officers are killed. Companies A and F were taken prisoners; what Capt. is left of them; Capts. PARKER and LOVE and Lieut. MARTIN and many others are wounded. Capt. PAGE is all right, and in command of the regiment. Col. STONE, of the Second Vermont, is killed. Major WILSON is severely wounded. Gen. LEWIS, of the Fifth, has had his arm amputated at the right shoulder. Col. HENRY, of the Sixth, is mortally wounded.

Several of Gen. GRANT'S staff officers are killed or wounded. Gen. GIBBS, commanding Second Division, is wounded; also Lieut. FOX, of his staff.

Only about sixty men and five officers of the Fourth Vermont are left. Our staff had six horses killed.

Gen. STEDMAN, just from Florida, is a prisoner. His brigade was outflanked last evening and broke. It was the same brigade of the Third Division, then in the Third Corps, that ran at Mine Run last fall. The General behaved with the utmost gallantry during the whole time. I was with him with orders, and I never saw a man fight better or more gallantly. He was unlucky in his troops; but deserves the highest praise personally that can be awarded to him.

The wounded were all now brought off the battle-field to Fredericksburgh, except those who fell at Spottsylvania Court-house on Sunday. The wounded at Fredericksburgh number from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand. Arrangements have been perfected for their immediate removal to Washington. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions are actively at work. A large number of their employes left here this morning for the scene of strife.

Arrival of a Special Messenger from Gen. Grant—The Desperate Nature of the Fighting—A Messenger from Gen. Butler—The Wounded at Fredericksburgh—They are Ordered upon by the Citizens—A Speech from the President.

The following dispatch appeared in our Postscript edition of yesterday:

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 9—Midnight.

Maj. JACKSON, First Michigan Cavalry, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, arrived here this afternoon, with dispatches for the Secretary of War. He left headquarters Sunday, with a small escort, and reached Rappahannock Station the same night. The news he brings confirms the previous reports of the final success of our arms. On Thursday the enemy attempted their old game of massing their forces to break our lines, when a desperate conflict ensued, in which the Second Corps took a conspicuous part. In this day's fighting the enemy captured, it is reported, nearly all of two brigades, including their Commanders, Gens. STEDMAN and SEARS. LEE'S army is falling back. Transports for the wounded are now passing down the Potomac, destined for Aquia Creek.

A bearer of dispatches from Maj.-Gen. BURNS to the President, arrived here this afternoon, and he subsequently made a statement in presence of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War and Senate Military Committee. He states that on Saturday last, BEAUREGARD, with 7,000 men, made a surprise attack upon Gen. BURNS, about ten miles from Richmond. So sudden was the assault, that the encountering that Gen. BURNS himself narrowly escaped capture. Indeed his own orderly was captured within sixty yards of him. The command being in readiness, the enemy passed from the offensive to the defensive position and the cannon were most effectually detached.

On Friday a number of slightly wounded men, who had been ordered to the rear, made their way to Fredericksburgh under an escort of fourteen armed men. On entering the town they were fired upon by the citizens with shot-guns, pistols and such other arms as were obtainable. They, however, succeeded in passing out, and proceeded to Aquia Creek, where they hastily constructed rafts, and moved some distance out into the stream. They finally hailed a gunboat, which took them on board and brought them to Washington to-night. They are now quartered at the Armory Hospital. The party number 220.

Fredericksburgh is now occupied by much of our forces as to insure respect on the part of the citizens.

This account is given by one of the wounded men. The wounded are coming in Fredericksburgh, whence most of them will probably be brought up to-night.

We are not believed to have any advantage in prisoners, and it is not claimed that up to Saturday night there was much, if any, difference in our favor in killed and wounded.

A large number of persons, on short notice, assembled in front of the Executive mansion to-night, and, with the band of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, now on their way to the field, serenaded the President with a serenade.

The President appeared on the portico and made a brief speech, in which he said the honor extended was not so much, perhaps, to him, as to Gen. GRANT and the gallant officers and soldiers under his command. He was exceedingly gratified to know that Gen. GRANT had not been jostled from his plans, but was now on the line of movement according to the original design. While, however, we might rejoice at what had already been accomplished, much more remained to be done.

The President is understood to have said, in private, the shortness with which GRANT had been pressed, that there had been no Commander of the Army of the Potomac before him who would not have recrossed the Rapidan after such a reception as the rebels gave him on Thursday and Friday.

The proceedings, which were of short continuance, terminated with repeated cheers for the President, Gen. GRANT, and the army.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Very Latest—A Heavy Battle on Monday at Spottsylvania—Lee Exhibits Evidences of Weakness—Our Wounded at Fredericksburgh to the Number of Twelve Thousand.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 10.

The Star says:

A messenger got in last night from the army, who left Spottsylvania yesterday at twelve o'clock and came on horseback to Aquia Creek and thence took an ambulance.

At twelve o'clock yesterday a heavy fight was going on at Spottsylvania Court-house.

We held the place at that hour, and Lee gave evidence of being weakened and falling back.

The messenger had an escort of one hundred and fifty cavalry and, as guerrillas were frequently encountered on the way, it is not impossible that many of the escort were captured while returning to the army.

Our wounded is reported to be 12,000, most of whom are at Fredericksburgh, and so thick that they are lying in the streets and upon the pavements, that a cavalry patrol ordered out could not do duty, as it was difficult to pass between the rows of wounded without trampling upon them.

It is said there are between 2,000 and 3,000 rebel wounded left upon the field) there also.

The Death of the Lamented Sedgwick.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 10.

Information was received here this afternoon of the death of Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK, Commander of the Sixth Army Corps, who was shot by a skirmisher near Spottsylvania. A ball entered his eye and passed through his head, killing him instantly.

Gallant Operations of our Cavalry—Beings of Torbert, Duster and Wilson.

HEADQUARTERS AT WAR, Saturday morning.

During the recent operations of the army, the cavalry have well sustained their previous high reputation. The Third Division, Gen. WILSON crossing Germanna Ford on the morning of the 4th, skirmishing, and followed them up, with continuous activity, during the day.

On the morning of the 5th, the division moving still further to the enemy's rear, reached Craig's Meeting-house, where HAMPTON was encountered and driven two miles. In the afternoon, however, he was heavily reinforced, and, with the aid of artillery, compelled WILSON to retire to Todd's Tavern, with a loss of 110 killed and wounded. Among them were Maj. DARLINGTON and PERKINS, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania; Maj. BUNKER, of the First Vermont, and Maj. BARNES, of the Second New-York, wounded.

On the morning of the 6th CUSTER'S Brigade and TORBERT'S Division made a brilliant fight near the same. CUSTER planted three guns on his battle line, and bringing his command up, began operations with the tune of Yankee Doodle.

On the morning of the 7th the divisions of GREGG and WILSON moved from Chancellorsville upon Spottsylvania.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Warren and Hancock in Pursuit—Retreat of the Enemy—Advices from Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 10.

The *Bulletin* has received the following special dispatch from Washington:

"Gen. WARREN'S army corps is close in Gen. MEADE'S rear, in close pursuit of the enemy.

The rebels have been driven from Spottsylvania Court-house toward Cane River.

Advices from Richmond represent great distress there. Food is at starvation prices. The people have taken to their cellars, as in Vicksburg.

Wild disorder and excitement prevail in the rebel capital.

Another dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Washington says: "The brigade in which were the Baxter Zouaves was cut up badly."

A Fight at Todd's Tavern—The Rebels Retreating to the North Anna River.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 10.

A special to the *Inquirer*, dated Washington, 9th, says Gen. MEADE pushed on his advance and had a brisk fight at Todd's Tavern, just north of Po River. By night it was found that the rebel army was retreating on three roads running south toward Richmond.

On Sunday the rebels attempted to make another stand, but MEADE again fell upon them, and the dispatches to-night confirm the report that they are retreating still further to the North Anna River. They had succeeded in getting off most of their wounded up to Saturday night. The colored troops were not put into the engagement, but were held in reserve with Gen. BURNSIDE. We have lost but two pieces of artillery altogether.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Heavy Battle in Georgia—Thomas, Hooker and Schofield, all Engaged—Gen. McPherson Striking the Railroad South of Dalton—Everything Going Well.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 10.

A special to the *Bulletin*, dated Washington, May 10, says:

"The Government has received dispatches this morning stating that there is desperate fighting going on before Dalton, Ga., between the Union army under Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, and the rebel army under JOE JOHNSTON, and there is reason to believe that a general battle is going on to-day between the contending forces.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we learn that an official dispatch at the Government announces that Gen. BANKS, with TAYLOR, HOUSTON'S and STEDMAN'S Corps, are now fighting for the possession of a ridge which lies north of Dalton, and is the key to the city. In the meantime Gen. MCPHERSON has made a successful march south of Dalton, and has struck, or is about to strike, a fatal blow at Johnston by cutting the Tennessee and Atlantic Railroad south of Dalton.

Everything is going well."

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

The Operations Against Petersburgh and Richmond.

The Battle of Monday—Gen. Kautz Overwhelming in Force—The Rebels Driven Back Three Miles—The Railroad Between Richmond and Petersburgh in our Possession—Success of Gen. Kautz' Cavalry Expedition.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., Tuesday Evening, May 9, 1864.

Fighting commenced early yesterday morning, and continued till night between Gen. HEINTZMAN'S brigade and several other brigades under Gen. SMITH. Gen. HEINTZMAN commanded in person during the night. Our forces drove the enemy back three miles, nearly to Petersburgh. We hold the railroad between Richmond and Petersburgh. Gen. KAUTZ' cavalry succeeded in destroying some portion of the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad at Hicks' Ford, and captured many rebel prisoners. Twenty go to Fort Monroe to-day, including Captains and Lieutenants.

Reports From Norfolk—Gen. Butler and the Men of Richmond—State Rebel Generals.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, May 10.

The Norfolk *News Record* says:

"Gen. DUNCAN had a brisk encounter with BARTON'S cavalry on Saturday, near Petersburgh, and yesterday (Sunday) shelled him with considerable force and drove him."

"Gen. BURTON," it adds, "has the key of Richmond in his hands."

Rebel prisoners report that Gen. LEE was wounded on Sunday, and that Gen. FRANK WILKINSON was killed.

The *Herald* says that two small gunboats were destroyed on the James River by a torpedo, as before stated; one had a shot fired into her steam chest from a shore battery a name not given.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Preparations for the Advance—A Battle Inevitable—Activity of Gen. Butler—The Raid of the Colored Cavalry up the Peninsula—The Explosion of the Shawsheen.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., Sunday Evening, May 8, 1864.

There is nothing particularly new from the front to-day. The weather has been so intolerably hot that neither the rebels nor ourselves have been at all anxious about fighting. The sultry atmosphere, dense with the dust raised by thousands of marching feet and thousands of horses, seems to have stilled and smoked the pugnacity out of everybody. Only occasional interchange of shots on the part of the artillery on the left of the line, the status of the opposing armies remains as of the close of the battle last night. The gunboats which hold the Appomattox open beyond Port Walthall, early in the morning broke the Sabbath quietness by pitching a few shell into a squad of rebel cavalry that came down within tempting reach of their Parrott guns; but at this writing (9 P. M.) everything is eminently still.

The storm which inevitably follows the calm is expected to burst to-morrow. This afternoon Gen. BURNSIDE went to the front and made his headquarters in the field. *An advance if our entire line is fixed for daybreak to-morrow.*

Refugees and deserters from the enemy inform us that LEE'S army has met with a reverse on the Rapidan and is falling back upon Richmond, followed by GRANT. Others report that LEE and LONGSTREET have been seriously wounded and sent back to Richmond. These rumors have been so prevalent to-day, and are told with so much confidence, that there is very considerable belief in their truth—*disbelief everywhere in the army. The best evidence,* perhaps, that there may be truth in these reports is found in the apparently settled determination of Gen. BUTLER to advance upon Petersburgh. His army are enthusiastic and will go onward with regenerated at his bidding. I believe they have great faith in his leadership. Twice I have ridden with him along the lines, and each time he was most warmly received. The cheering was hearty enough to make these Virginia woods ring again, and could not but have been grateful to the gallant old Massachusetts soldier. The expectation is reasonably entertained by the army that the ability, firmness and justice which so prominently characterized his course at New-Orleans, resulting in restoring that city to her allegiance, will find their next field of action at Richmond.

I can furnish you no further facts respecting the fighting last night than I have already sent. The railroad was certainly cut, and a bridge burned. This damage could be repaired easily, but if the fight to-morrow is successful, one great avenue of rebel supply will be closed.

The cavalry brigade, commanded by Col. WAGNER, consisting of Capt. HALL'S company of the First New-York Mounted Rifles, and the First Colored United States Cavalry, Col. GIBBONS, and Second Colored United States Cavalry, Col. COLE, arrived here to-night. They return from a raid on the Peninsula, which has put the black regiments on their mettle for the first time, and demonstrated them to be more of sterling stuff. Starting from Williamsburgh on Thursday morning last, when this expedition set out from Fortress Monroe, they galloped up to the Pamunkey, stopping at the White House, meeting little opposition except from a few guerrillas, and returned to Williamsburgh the next evening. On Saturday morning they went out a second time, traveling over nearly the same ground, and meeting a great deal of opposition. The bushwhackers turned out in force to annoy them—these rascals attacking them from their covers at every step of the way. But trifling obstacles of this sort did not deter the troopers from reaching the Chickahominy, which they crossed some distance north of Bottom's Bridge, having to swim their horses across the stream. Indeed, all the bridges over the water courses of the Peninsula have been destroyed, and, swimming the horses was the common way of crossing. Wherever the raiding party appeared the inhabitants were stricken dumb with fear, which is not to be wondered at when it is considered what an infernal noise two thousand negro throats can add to the way of shouting to the clatter of four thousand hoofs, when throats and hoofs and all are hidden in an enveloping cloud of dust. At the Chickahominy the rebels had thrown up a redoubt, from behind which they opened a musketry fire. The proper disposition of forces was made, and the negroes had the satisfaction of clearing the traitorous chivalry out of the work. Three of the rebels were left dead and several were wounded. During the raid five of the colored soldiers were killed, and fifteen or twenty wounded; but it is thought that the bushwhackers paid dearly for this loss. On the way up the Peninsula various army signal stations of the rebels were destroyed.

This afternoon the entire body of cavalry reached the James River, at Harrison's Landing, and were brought up to this place on steamers. They present a full of energy as they encountered, notwithstanding their long ride, and not to be beat to the front to-morrow. I learned these facts from MAJ. BROWN, of one of the regiments, who says that the conduct of the blacks was excellent throughout the raid, and that their officers, after this practical test of their endurance and fighting qualities, would trust them anywhere. I do not think I have ever seen prouder and more self-satisfied men than these black troopers appeared to be as they swayed from the pommels to-night, in their dusty blouses and canary blue pantaloons, each clanking his spurs and jingling his bronze spurs.

The report came to me to-day, direct from Admiral LARDNER, that Rebel navy general FORREST, brother of the notorious SOUTHERN GUERRILLA, was killed on board of the Shawsheen. There were five men picked up, and they state that the explosion startled a good many, but the precise number is not known. The Captain was not on board at the time, and the command was in the hands of an Ensign—the executive officer of the vessel. The crew, but did not include over thirty women, and the majority of the ship's company are prisoners with the rebels. H. J. W.

THE VERY LATEST.

The Battle Renewed Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 10.

It is believed from the reports which have reached here to-night, that there was no general engagement yesterday. But, as heavy firing was heard this morning at Aquia Creek, it is the direction of Spottsylvania Court-house, the contest must have been renewed.

Our forces do not occupy the latter place, but are within several miles of it.

Large numbers of wounded are reaching Fredericksburgh, and many of the officers who are wounded are expected to arrive, in Washington to-morrow.

THE CASUALTIES.

List of Wounded.

FORT MONROE, Monday, May 9.

The following were wounded in the engagement of the 7th inst., while escorting the railroad between Richmond and Petersburgh. They were sent to the McClellan General Hospital from City Point on the 8th inst:

A. H. Mains, 79th Penn.
E. Sweeney, 79th Penn.
B. Hyot, 10th Penn.
K. Snider, 118th New-York.
Corp. W. H. Pratt, 118th N. Y.
W. Stettinius, 114th N. Y.
W. H. Lee, 118th N. Y.
J. Freedwell, 118th N. Y.
H. Hall, 79th Pennsylvania.
J. Hall, 79th Penn.
J. D. Peterson, 79th Penn.
W. S. King, 16th Penn.
W. H. Ramsey, 16th Penn.
J. W. E. Young, 79th Penn.
D. Johnson, 79th Penn.
Lieut. Hutchins, 10th N. Y.
G. Swinderman, 100th N. Y.
Sergt. G. W. Fraser, 8th Connecticut.
Corp. E. Carpenter, 8th Connecticut.
Corp. S. B. Hart, 8th Conn.
T. Smith, 8th Conn.
J. Kaplin, 8th Conn.
D. Dauch, 8th Conn.
D. Locke, 8th Conn.
C. Dauch, 8th Conn.
J. W. Bo l, 8th Conn.
J. Doyle, 8th Conn.
J. Thomas, 8th Conn.
H. McHolmes, 27th Mass.
W. McMellen, 27th Mass.
W. Rearson, 10th N. H.
W. Schofield, 4th N. Y.
O. W. Cook, 80th N. Y.
W. Allen, 80th N. Y.
Corp. Green, 80th New-York.
Albert, 80th New-York.
Sergt. Russell, 80th New-York.
Corp. Pearce, 80th N. Y.
J. Sayers, 9th New-York.
Sergt. E. Mapey, 40th N.Y.
E. Camp, 40th N. Y.
Corp. J. Ramsay, 40th N. Y.
H. Fulcher, 27th Mass.
O. Johnson, 25th Mass.
P. Donovan, 8th Conn.
J. Brinkworth, 4th U. S. Art.
W. Hyde, 9th N. Y.
W. Fiels, 25th Mass.
Sergt. A. Austin, 8th Conn.
Corpl. G. W. Thomson, 4th Conn.
Corp. Dudley, 8th Conn.
J. Williams, 8th Conn.
S. Frost, 8th Conn.
H. Hibbard, 8th Conn.
S. Hubbard, 8th Conn.
S. Clark, 27th Mass.
E. J. Mixon, 25th Mass.
J. Bens, 100th New-York.
F. Kiets, 10 Pennsylvania.
O. Barnum, 25th Mass.
J. Bowen, 25th Mass.
Sergt. 67th New-York.
O. Riegenbusch, 115th N. Y.
J. Snell, 115th New-York.
Slaughter, 58th Pennsylvania.
A. L. Brown, 8th Conn.
J. Brown, 8th Conn.
Corp. Stelner, 12th N. Y.
J. Ralph, 58th Penn.
Lieut. Colonel Morrison, 8th Connecticut.
Capt. James R. Moore, 8th Connecticut.
J. Loader, 79th Penn.
H. Starr, 58th Penn.
J. Kotchem, 100th N. Y.
Wilbur, 58th Mass.
Kelley, 58th N. Y.
Bonjamin, 58th Penn.
A. Miller, 79th Penn.
R. W. Cook, 8th Conn.
G. W. Lathman, 118th N. Y.
J. Phillips, 118th N. Y.
J. Manchester, 118th N. Y.
Sergt. W. F. Hemmingway, 118th N. Y.
E. Burgoyne, 114th N. Y.
J. D. Ward, 118th N. Y.
G. W. Sanders, 118th N. Y.
J. Dudley, 114th N. Y.
J. Dudley, 100th N. Y.
J. Manchester, 118th N. Y.
A. Castle, 100th N. Y.
Geo. Sverington, 58 N. Y.
Lieut. Goldsmith, 8th Conn.
Lieut. Hamilton, 8th Conn.
Lieut. Bulkley, 10th N. Y.
Sergt. Brisco, 58th Indiana.
J. Ashley, 8th Conn.
L. Clarke, 8th Conn.
A. Sweeney, 8th Conn.
J. Sweeney, 8th Conn.
G. Hughes, 8th Conn.
J. Mallory, 58th N. H.
W. A. Mold, 8th N. Y.
Sergt. G. O. Davis, 100th New-Hampshire.
Two men unknown, 58th N. New-Hampshire.
R. Bradley, 8th Conn.
S. Race, 8th Conn.
F. Roth, 100th N. Y.
O. H. Brown, 118th N. Y.
Lieut. H. S. Dickerson, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles.
F. A. Bowling, 100th N. Y.
R. Frost, 8th Conn.
Sergt. Gurney, 100th N. Y.
Sergt. Bidout, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles.

CASUALTIES ON THE COMMODORE JONES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, May 9, 1864.

Of those on board the *Commodore Jones* of the 18th she was blown up, Paymaster CRAVEN was instantly killed, Third Assistant Engineer SAUNDERS is supposed to have been killed, and Pilot GORDON W. MOORE died to-day. Paymaster ADAMS is not badly wounded to be moved. Lieut.-Commanding F. F. WADE is wounded. Twenty-seven others are missing.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED.

Surgeons Sent to Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh—Work of the Sanitary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 10.

The United States Sanitary Commission sent, this morning, to Aquia Creek a commission, which had been previously constituted and furnished with ample supply of stimulants and hospital stores; also, a barge loaded with wagons and horses for transporting these supplies to Fredericksburgh or elsewhere. With the steamboat and barge were many skilled agents and nurses, all carefully trained for the work. By "feeding stations" at various points, the Commission hope to meet the most urgent need.

ARRIVAL OF SURGEONS.

A large number of volunteer surgeons are here this evening, or their way from Northern cities to the front, to render in taking care of the wounded.

Help from New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, May 10.

Gov. PARKER has this order private to Philadelphia to act as escorts to the wounded soldiers of this State. Quartermaster-General FORSTER goes to Washington this evening to provide for the transportation of the wounded of the New-Jersey regiments to hospitals.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Gen. Lee's Official Report of Thursday's Operations.

MOVEMENTS ON THE PENINSULA.

THE OPENING OF THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

Richmond papers of Friday and Saturday last, contain the following important news:

THE GREAT BATTLES.

LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 8, 1864.

Hon. Secretary of War:

The enemy crossed the Rapidan at Ely's and Germanna Fords. Two corps of his army passed to oppose him—EWELL'S by the old campaign and SEDGWICK by the plank-road. They arrived this morning in close proximity to the enemy's lines of march. An attack was made upon EWELL when he reached it, capturing many prisoners and five pieces of artillery.

The enemy commenced by concentrating against GEN. HILL, who, with his and WILCOX'S divisions, promptly resisted the repeated and desperate assaults. A large force of cavalry and artillery on our right were driven back by HAMPTON'S brigade. By the gallant fight of God, we maintained position against every effort until night, when the conflict ceased. We have to mourn the loss of many brave officers and men.

Gallant Brig.-Gen. J. M. JONES was killed, and Gen. SEARCY, I fear, mortally wounded, while leading his lieutenant with conspicuous valor.

R. E. LEE.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY, }
ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Friday, May 6—2 P. M. }

A considerable engagement occurred yesterday, about twenty miles below here, near FREDERICKSBURGH, on the Spottsylvania County, on the right, between part of HOWARD'S Corps and the Fifth Corps of the Yankees, including BURNS' Regulars. The engagement lasted from twelve o'clock until night. Our troops repulsed the enemy most successfully, capturing nine hundred and eighty-one prisoners and forty-one commissioned officers, who are now here.

Gen. J. M. JONES and Col. WILLIAM, of the Fifth Virginia, were killed. Gen. SEARCY was mortally wounded.

Second Dispatch.

The following additional particulars of the fight yesterday, have reached this place:

Gens. HEATH and WILCOX came to the field yesterday; they checked and drove back the enemy on the two divisions of the corps. Lewis' Second Brigade last night supported and captured three hundred prisoners.

Gen. PEGRAM was painfully wounded in the knee.

From Saturday's battle-field there was very heavy musketry firing, which set many anxious hearts throbbing. Wilcox's and Heth's divisions, with Cooke's brigade (Wade Hampton's) and last evening Kershaw's brigade (Longstreet's) and Rodgers's brigade, all arrived during the night. Kershaw fought Wilcox's whole division of Yankee cavalry with a single brigade, driving them back at all points.

FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

Third Dispatch.

The attack by the enemy this morning was very serious. They were repulsed in every instance. A strong effort was made to cut our right. We drove them on our left, but they were repulsed promptly on the right, until Longstreet finally forced them to give way.

Gen. LONGSTREET received severe wound in the shoulder; Gen. PAUL received a severe wound in the foot. The fighting was principally with musketry. We captured many thousand for artillery. Col. STAFFORD, of the Virginia, is killed. The Yankees have been fought across the Wilderness. The enemy have been pushed back to Chancellorsville. Everything looks well. Full accounts will be sent to-morrow.

The Yankee Wilcox was not killed. Seventeen hundred prisoners have been captured.

Fourth Dispatch.

Fighting was resumed this morning, mostly with cannonading. It is believed that we are driving them. Gens. MAHONE was slightly wounded in the hand. Three hundred prisoners have been sent to Richmond, and more are on the way. The Richmond Ambulance Committee arrived here this morning.

THE PENINSULA.

THE YANKEE ADVANCE.

From the Richmond Dispatch of the 9th.

Up to a late hour last night there had been no fighting whatever on the Peninsula, but it was said there were a number of transports on their way up the James River, below Gen. PRYOR. The information that only a large fleet of transports, accompanied by Yankee gunboats, was ascending the James River, appeared to us a very serious one. By some means or other the enemy have succeeded in getting a force of infantry, artillery and cavalry, variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand men, on the south side of the James River, and they have evidently designed to make a descent upon Petersburgh on Thursday afternoon or about 11 A. M.

Gen. PRYOR immediately directed Col. ARCHER, commanding the State forces, to order out the militia, and this was the signal for considerable excitement which instantly ensued. This excitement was greatly enhanced by the ringing of the court-house bell, and this was soon followed by the ringing of all other bells in the city, which startled the quiet inhabitants of the town from its country to its remotest limits. Over two million quickly responded to the first sound, and in the course of three or four hours more than one thousand were on the spot, armed and equipped as the law directs. All the troops around Petersburgh, including cavalry and artillery, were ordered to the scene of action, and in a few hours after the alarm was given they were on the march to their places of destination. The enemy were on the James River at 2 P. M., landing a force of two thousand at City Point, capturing our picket guard of thirty men, near Bland Station.

The signal station was captured, but the men escaped. The bulk of the men went to Bermuda Hundred, three miles higher up, and another force of two thousand more. Our information consisted only of two transports, and others coming down the river in the distance, numbers not known. Our forces were therefore concentrated on the Petersburgh Railroad to Richmond.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

From the Richmond Whig of the 9th.

In some respects Richmond is in more danger than when McCLELLAN was at Harrison's Landing. Then the enemy, was encamped within defensible reach of the navigation basins. Our reasons are stronger now that the key point in our defense. They have only to land, and they have reached the rear of our fortifications. Longstreet finally forced them to give way.

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Continued on the Eighth Page.

FRANCE, MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES

The Resolution of the House of Representatives.

HOW IT IS RECEIVED BY THE FRENCH PRESS.

THE MEXICAN LOAN SERIOUSLY ILL

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 26, 1864.

The telegraph yesterday brought us the news that the Senate of the United States, by the action of the President, the Secretary of State, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs, had helped by its influence to strengthen the Monroe Doctrine in regard to Mexico. The action of the Senate is exultingly seized upon by the Government papers this morning as an argument in favor of their assertion that the House Resolution was no indication of the sentiment of the Government nor its probable action. For the Pays, Constitutionnel and Patrie to publish this dispatch in France is the destruction of the power of Representatives; nevertheless so much has been said and published on the subject that I must be permitted to go back a little and recall to your memory the events of the last letter. For, as I have already told you, this resolution fell in the midst of the bouyancy of the Confederate Press over the glorious form of Gen. Forey's Mexican Expedition; but all at a time when the same press was exulting over the Opposition Press (which is Opposition) that were trying to stem the tide of their principal attempts—the abandonment of the United States. The action of the resolution was in as much heightened by this circumstance, and the shock in its power increased, and as contrary to everything the public had been promised by the Spontaneous Governmental Press that there is no wonder that dismay and wild spread. We have truly said there was no compromise in the nature of this affair.

The only way in which our Government papers can defend themselves is, by showing that the resolution offered by Washburne was not at all of importance or published as the action of the Executive Department of the Government. The Constitutionnel, the leading Government paper, one of the most unscrupulous supporters of the Slavery rebellion, naturally felt that the greatest menace of defeat fell on the slaveholders, and accordingly this paper has declaimed violently every day, abused Grillon against the resolution, called the resolution applied the Monroe doctrine, said Washburne was war on the revealed Status. It even takes the trouble to copy from the New-York TIMES, a paper the Constitutionnel now says, which has been suspected of the most unfriendly antagonism of France in Mexico, an article contained in the issue of September, 1863, through the favor of intervention; but with the usual misfortune of this paper, it fails of course to be readers that this article was based on the combined information of France, England and Spain, and that it was written at a time when it was understood that the allied forces were going to Mexico, and after experience in other times the success of a leader against the American men.

The fact has, in fact, been seriously affected by the Congressional resolution. Slidell, Morny & Co., as yet undaunted, take the loan, and are responsible to MAXIMILIAN for the whole amount; but this firm and their agents have tried to get the public to subscribe largely for it, and have failed. At Paris the public have not bitten! anything like the success which was thought attended to them, and the American resolution was the principal cause of the failure. Mr. Fauvety, who is here, says his house will have nothing to do with it, and that he has no confidence that any more than three or four millions will ever be paid. So fall the wrath of ministerial papers has a certain explanation.

M. Granier, of the Opinion Nationale, whose articles on Mexico are regular broadsides, declares that there is no solution of all to the Mexican question, and that the troubles connected with that question are just commencing. The payment into the French treasury of the first installment on the five indemnity is certainly a very gratifying fact, but the engagement Prance has taken in the affair will lead to inextricable in Mexico and hence to which this is a mere episode. France can no more with the American cabinet their eyes, he says, than Americans can who France can keep their own soil; in other words, France and the world at as a minority in Mexico if the Americans decide otherwise, then the Americans can set up a republic in Belgium if France decides otherwise. M. Granier says that the vote of the American Senate of Representatives does represent the sentiment of the great body of the people of the United States, that the rebellion, sooner or later, will certainly be put down, and that when this event arrives the present arrangement in Mexico will inevitably be overthrown. He repeats therefore, emphatically, that instead of the Mexican expedition being at an end, that it is just commencing, and he condemns it in the strongest terms. This part of the treaty which gives to MAXIMILIAN the use of the French flag and French soldiers for the space of six years.

Among the interesting collateral incidents to which the resolutions has given rise, it may mention that the Independance Belge has had one of its issues suppressed because it contained a protracted dispatch of Mr. SEWARD, notifying the French Government of the isolation of the American Government, but to recognize MAXIMILIAN, while the Nation of Paris, pretends to have private information to the effect that Mr. SEWARD has explained to the French Legation at Washington for this extraordinary vote in Congress, and that he declared that this resolution did not indicate the policy of the Government.

There you will see how much sentiment this vote of the House Speaker of Congress has produced in France. The action of the Senate will probably now put a stop to this sentiment, but the impression will have created remains behind. Out the people of the United States are engaged in the accomplishment of the very cause of things, and this will do at least this good, that it will modify the views of the French Government so as to the length of time they will continue to leave their flag in Mexico. Moreover, Mr. Weeden Davis who congratulate himself on the success of that word "explosion," for it fell like a bombshell in the midst of clericalism on the continent, of the "private parties in America," and while the Government papers were horrified at any such exciting news from America, especially over the Opposition Press (Constitutionnel) date were they were signing of their principal attempts, the senti

WINDOW SHADES

The New-York Times.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE

Important speech by Earl Russell on

the war of rebellion

Proclamation in the case of

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

LAW OF NAVAL PRIZE.

THE GOLDEN CENSER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. VON EISENBERG.

DEAFNESS

CATARRH

CHRONIC CATARRH

DR. J. ZAYAS C. BENITEZ, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Habana.

Habana, 1st May, 1865.

Dear Sir: I have used your Compound Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound in my family, and find it a most excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all Pulmonary Complaints. I have also prescribed it in my practice, and have never known it to fail in giving entire satisfaction. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

J. ZAYAS C. BENITEZ.

Dr. J. ZAYAS C. BENITEZ, No. 1 Empedrado, Habana.

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Receives applications for the purchase and sale of STOCKS and BONDS of the MINING COMPANIES of NEVADA.

GEO. A. STARKWEATHER, BANKER,
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Receives applications for the purchase and sale of STOCKS and BONDS of the MINING COMPANIES of UTAH.

GEO. A. STARKWEATHER, BANKER,
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Receives applications for the purchase and sale of STOCKS and BONDS of the MINING COMPANIES of ARIZONA.

GEO. A. STARKWEATHER, BANKER,
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GEO. A. STARKWEATHER, BANKER,
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Receives applications for the purchase and sale of STOCKS and BONDS of the MINING COMPANIES of WASHOE.

GEO. A. STARKWEATHER, BANKER,
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GEO. A. STARKWEATHER, BANKER,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Receives applications for the purchase and sale of STOCKS and BONDS of the MINING COMPANIES of the GOLDEN CROSS.

GEO. A. STARKWEATHER, BANKER,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Receives applications for the purchase and sale of STOCKS and BONDS of the MINING COMPANIES of the GOLDEN CHARIOT

THE TIMES
1908

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Continued from the First Page.

ports. Famine only makes matters worse, and the best way to meet a danger is to face it. In an hour like this, harmless of nerve should be cultivated; for the wise will be taken with ugly and evil reports. Our duty is plain. Hold to defend the city to the last gasp, as well from the fawning within as from the invaders without; will next to encourage and sustain our defenders. The many wounded who will be sent here cannot be left to the hospital attendants alone.

The ladies of Richmond must again become angels of the battle-field, as they have always been in time of battle. Housekeepers must give freely of their private stores of delicacies for the sick, for these are now too rare to be purchased by the Government.

Contributions of clothing, of material for dressing wounds and of money should not be wanting. A body of nurses to assist the wounded from the cars should be at once organized, and one or more offices for the reception of donations of cooked provisions, stimulants, etc., should be opened near the various depots. Nothing that can conduce to the comfort of the defenders of our country should be left undone.

I may be and we trust it is the last time Richmond will be called on to display the Christian virtues for which she is so distinguished throughout the Confederacy. Let this display eclipse all previous ones. There will be trouble about food, especially for the troops near the city. The commissariat should not be left wholly to the authorities, who will be busy with a thousand pressing claims. The local troops had but six day's rations in their haversacks and that will be exhausted before regulations are furnished. More attention should be given to this matter than was given on the occasion of the raids of Stoneman and Kilpatrick. Finally, the poor should not be neglected. Very little meat and very few vegetables will be brought to market until the battles are over. The price of provisions will rise, and the sordid and the mean-hearted will begin to hoard. The families of soldiers and the poor generally will suffer unless special relief is afforded them, above and beyond the charities which they generally receive.

We shall not forget them in the midst of this hurly-burly. Let us conduct ourselves in all respects as a brave, generous and Christian people, neglecting no duty, shrinking at no danger or of kindness, which the perilous times imposes on us.

Our whole duty done, we may calmly leave the issue of this final struggle for Richmond to a just and merciful Deity.

ARE WE PREPARED?

From the Richmond Whig, 9th.

Suppose the battle between LEE and GRANT is indecisive, or suppose the enemy gain such advantages as to compel LEE to fall back toward Richmond, are we at all prepared for even a contingency? Candor compels a negative answer, for we have been so elated by success after success, that we have not permitted ourselves to contemplate the probability of meeting reverses.

This is now-wise. The reaction from the elated condition in which we have been for months past may carry us to the other extreme, and at a time when the highest qualities of manhood may be needed to repair a temporary reverse we will be found in a state of supine despondency.

We cannot at each look at the other side of the picture and accustom ourselves to the idea of temporary discomfiture of our arms, and to the requirements of such an event. While the auspices were never more favorable for LEE, the chances of battle are so various and so much beyond human control that it is impossible to foretell with certainty the issue of the pending struggle.

We all know this, yet how few have asked the question: What are we to do if LEE suffers a reverse and is forced to fall back upon this city? Still less have we permitted ourselves to consider the consequences of a deplorable accident which may happen any day.

A year ago "Stonewall" JACKSON fell not far from the spot on which LEE and GRANT are about to join battle. What if LEE should fall? May Providence spare us this calamity; for the people of the Confederacy are by no means prepared for it.

They have made up their minds, unwisely, that the war must end in one way or the other this year, forgetting, as they do, that there will be a fourth campaign should fall and his army be unsuccessful; we greatly fear that the majority of the people would begin to look at the matter in another way.

But neither the loss of LEE, nor the reverse of his army, nor the two together, will justify the contemplation for of that other way. Let it be dismissed at once and forever. Suppose LEE falls, we have BEAUREGARD. Suppose his army fails to drive off GRANT and has to retire, we have reinforcements, and many excellent lines of defence.

Whatever befides, this is very clear. Our independence is the war. Short of that we can never stop. There is no middle ground on Mr. LINCOLN fancies between independence and subjugation.

How often have we proclaimed that the fall of Richmond, and of all our cities, would not, and should not, end the war. Do we still stand fast to that proclamation, or are we, indeed, ready to see the city and this year, one way or the other.

Perhaps at this moment the great contest on the Rapidan is at its height, and before the setting of this day's sun the wires may bring us sad tidings.

Should it be otherwise, we must not hand the tooth and nail process more to the wrench, remembering that the cause for which we are struggling is worth all it may cost a thousand reverses, but one more fall.

The mishaps of to-day may be repaired to-morrow, and in the end we will, for we must triumph gloriously.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 10.

THE WOUNDED.

Last night a number of posts proceeded to Aquia Creek to bring up wounded. A few straggling wounded men have reached Alexandria, having traveled on foot from the Rapidan, have been captured by rebels on the way, and subsequently escaped. The following additional casualties are reported, belonging to the Third Vermont: *Killed*—Capt. Buttrick, Capt. Brigham, Lieut. French, Private John Sabin, Hodsdon, March, McGibbon, Reed. *Wounded*—Corp. McCue, Doyle, Wm. Hughes, Moran, Miles, McCormick, James Lushman, Brick, Lieut. Miller, Beman, Corp. Lock, Smith, Lt. Bailey, Harris.

Lieut.-Col. Bingham, Private Kilzer, Lathrop, Rush, Scarlton, Owen, Vesper, Wright, Wm. Lawler, Fifteenth Massachusetts; Jas. A. Hewston, Seventy-sixth New-York; Gen. Wardell, Eighty-third Pennsylvania.

THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

Twelve cars now only in Rail Road on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

MILITARY RAILROAD IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The House Military Committee, to-day, authorized the following resolution to be reported;

Whereas, In accordance with a recommendation in his annual message of 1861, the President of the United States was authorized by an act of Congress, approved Jan. 31, 1862, to cause and construct a military railroad from the valley of the Ohio River into East Tennessee, over such routes and under such conditions as to his judgment seemed just and most judicious; and,

Whereas, Said act was modified and partly repealed by a joint resolution approved July, 1862, retaining the President from exercising the discretion confided to him by said act; and

Whereas, In a special message in accordance with the strong recommendation of all the Generals successively commanding in the Department of the Ohio, the President called the attention of Congress again to the importance of the early construction of said military railroad as a measure of economy in the transportation of supplies and men to the Valley of East Tennessee, as a means of suppressing the rebellion and a perpetual bond of Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized to commence said military railroad, with reference to economy, on such route as in his judgment may be most advisable, and in such a manner as may best secure the interests of the Government, and insure its most speedy completion.

CONFIRMATIONS.

A large number of military commissions were sent to the Senate to-day by the President, among them that of Col. FESSENDEN to be Brigadier. The nomination of HENRIC BALLARD, of New-York, as Consul of Havana, was rejected after a sharp discussion.

THE TAX BILL.

The consideration of the Tax bill progresses slowly in the Committee; various interests seeking alterations and modifications, still inflict their long-winded pleadings upon the unwilling ears of the committee-men. A week must elapse before a report is made.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 10.

PRIZE MONEY CLAIMS.

During the month of April the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury settled 2,295 claims for prize money, amounting to $506,033 76. Awards have repeatly been made in the cases of the *Westfield*, *Commerce* and *Nyland*. First-class firemen receive $132, seamen $220, landsmen $213 and cooks $427.

OPERATIONS OF GUERRILLAS.

Since the onward movement of the Army of the Potomac, the rebel guerrilla bands under MOSBY and WILLIAMS are said to be lurking in its rear, picking up abandoned forage and destroying such Government property as it was found inexpedient to remove.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session, to-day, confirmed the nomination of Col. FRANCIS FESSENDEN, son of Senator FESSENDEN, as a Brigadier-General; also, DANIEL GANTT, of Omaha City, United States Attorney for Nebraska; CHARLES S. SARGEANT of Pennsylvania, Additional Paymaster;

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM THE ARMY.

THE POSITION OF THE FORCES.

THE REBELS OCCUPY SPOTTSYLVANIA.

Longstreet's Corps Defeated by Gen. Burnside.

DEATH OF LONGSTREET.

Particulars of Gen. Sedgwick's Death.

FURTHER LISTS OF CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11—9 A. M.

The Army of the Potomac has had a portion of a day to recuperate.

Gen. BURNSIDE on Monday began the attack on the left with great fury, and with an encouraging degree of success. He had a fight the day before, in which, to use his own words, he "whipped old LONGSTREET."

Our army could not be in a more cheerful condition. All the men are sanguine of success, and they count the days when they shall in triumph enter the rebel capital.

Gen. LEE lately issued an order in relation to supplies, in which he said communication with Richmond was cut off, and it was impossible to furnish the men with stores. Gen. HILL's corps had no rations issued for three days. Gen. LEE enjoined upon his men the necessity of capturing supplies from the Yankees. Up to this moment they have failed to capture a single wagon.

The roads are in excellent traveling order, but very dusty.

All the battles thus far have been a series of attacks and repulses. Muzzels were almost entirely used. The swampy nature of the ground rendered artillery impracticable.

LEE very absurdly claims a victory when he withdraws from our front and marches toward Richmond.

Gen. TORBERT's division of cavalry whipped the rebel cavalry near this place, and drove them from Spottsylvania Court-house, but being reinforced with infantry, they drove our cavalry a short distance. The Maryland Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixth Corps, coming to their support, the fighting was exceedingly fierce. Gen. TORBERT and Gen. ROBINSON were both wounded, and are on their way to Washington.

Gen. SEDGWICK was shot through the head, Monday morning, whilst superintending the mounting of some heavy guns, in an angle the men had just prepared. There was no skirmishing at the time, but an occasional sharpshooter sent a bullet in that direction, which caused the men to be on the alert to dodge them. Gen. SEDGWICK, who was standing near them, was smiling at their narrowness, when a ball struck him in the forehead, the blood oozed from his nostrils, and he fell back dead into the arms of his Assistant Adjutant-General.

In Fredericksburgh, to-day, there were over 12,000 of our wounded, who have been crowding into the town since Sunday morning. When the first party of three hundred unarmed and bleeding soldiers came into the city, Mayor SLAUGHTER and Mr. MARYE, a prominent citizen, rallied a few guerillas, and marched them into the rebel lines as prisoners of war. Mayor SLAUGHTER and his friends are now in the guardhouse of Fredericksburgh.

Pontoons have been laid across the Rappahannock below Fredericksburgh, over which there will be communication to Aquia Creek, where our transports lie, a distance of about eight miles from Fredericksburgh.

Guerillas abound throughout the country in our rear.

A report gained credence on Tuesday that our cavalry had captured at Guinney's station a train of cars which had been sent from Richmond for the rebel wounded, and that they tore up the track there.

The bodies of Gens. SEDGWICK, WADSWORTH and HAYS reached Washington to-night.

A large number of wounded have arrived from Aquia Creek.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11—4 A. M.

The wounded are arriving in large numbers. The steamer *Regent*, with nearly 600 on board arrived here from Aquia Creek last night. Other vessels, freighted with wounded and dead, have just reached the wharf. The remains of Gens. SEDGWICK, HAYS and WADSWORTH were brought up on the *Regent*. The following wounded General officers were also brought up: Gen. GREEN, wounded in shoulder; Gen. TORBERT, of Cavalry Corps, wounded in abdomen; Gen. J. C. ROBINSON, in right leg; Gen. BAXTER, in right leg.

Rebel prisoners captured on Monday morning report LONGSTREET's death.

The Seventy-sixth New-York Regiment lost three entire companies, B, F and K, as prisoners. The loss of the regiment amounts entire to 300 men. Col. REX STONE, of the Bucktail Regiment, was injured in action by his horse falling, by which his wounds received at Gettysburg were reopened, which so far disabled him as to cause his withdrawal from the field. Capt. and A. A. G. to Gen. HAYS, prisoner: Act. Adjt.-Gens. NOAH and LEE, of Gen. TYSON's Staff, are missing; Col. CRAIG, One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania, wounded; Col. LEWIS, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, wounded; Lieut.-Col. GRANDFIELD, Commanding One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, wounded; Major of the Third Maine, wounded; Major MASSEY, First United States Sharp-Shooters, prisoner.

Gen. SEDGWICK was killed while occupied in making out a plan of the fighting-ground for this command. His staff were around him at the time, when a rebel sharpshooter fired three shots at him. One of his Aids remarked that they were making a target of him, when he replied that there was no danger of his being hit at that distance. A moment after, the fatal bullet struck him in the face, killing him instantly.

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 10.

The following is an additional list of casualties. Some of the wounded arrived here this evening:

Killed.

Capt. H. Bell, 126th Penn.
Jackson Rock, 126th Penn.
J. S. Smith, 126th Penn.
T. Hedgman, 126th Penn.
Corp. S. White, 126th Penn.
A. F. Walters, 126th Penn.

Wounded.

Capt. G. B. Perkins—thigh.
Capt. R. Stoughton—leg, amputated.
W. M. Green—head.
Sergt. W. Houch—face.
Corp. W. H. Baker—breast.
J. F. Cummings—shoulder.
J. A. Bell—back.
J. Dumondakey—foot.
Pvt. ——groin.
J. Pillman—arm.
M. Freeman—hand.
A. Barton—shoulder.
H. Lathrop—finger.
Wm. S. Hill—thigh.
B. Odell—leg.
Sergt. R. Shannon—arm.
Col. Dana, 126d Penn. Vol.—thigh and captured.
Lieut.-Col. Burt, 2d Maine.
Capt. Nickerson, Co. K, 2d Maine.
Lieut. Leonard, Co. E, 2d Maine.
Capt. D. Barnes, Co. C, 2d New-York.
Adjt. W. Wright—shoulder.
Sergt. G. Gordon—head.
Corp. T. Fink—arm.
A. Lyman—mortally.
J. Hatcher—hand.
G. Keeler—hand.
E. Perrie—hand.
L. M. Knowles—shoulder.
Sergt. A. Meeker—leg.
Pvt. Cook—hand.
Wm. G. Gilmore—mouth.
Corp. S. Gilmore—mouth.
Lt.-Col. Messer, 145th Penn.
Col. Williams, 19th Indiana.
Lieut. Johnson.
Col. Allen, 126th Penn.
Col. Mush, 83d New-York.
Major 11th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Madison, 12th N. J.

Killed.

Corp. John Bailey, Co. F, 2d New-York.
Lieut. N. Eldridge, Co. I, 2d New-York.
Lieut. Jas. Grey, Co. G, 2d New-York.
Lieut. O. E. Ingram, Co. A—
Adjt. Gilford—right arm.
Lieut. Barnes, Co. G—badly wounded.
Lieut. Brainhall, Co. E—hand.
Lieut. Sherwood, Co. E—hip.
—Kincaide, Co. F—hand and wrist.

Killed.

Lieut. C. Longstreet, 1st Lieut. N. J.
Adjt. J. F. Hiltz, 1st N. J.

Missing.

Capt. Jno. Barker, 1st N. J.
Lieut. A. Ramsey, 1th N. J.

Wounded.

Lieut.-Col. John E. Oscar, Gen'd's 24th N. Y., arm.
Maj. John W. Young, 76th N. Y., captured.
Adjt. H. Carpenter, 76th N. Y.—wounded and prisoner.
Capt. N. C. Marblestone, 76th N. Y.
Lieut. John W. Comb, 76th N. Y.—leg.
Col. Morrow, 26th Michigan.
Capt. Bennet, A. A. G., Gen. J. Hess, Co. H—hand.
Jno. Clark, Co. H—arm.
L. Abbott, Co. H—leg.
W. Cooper, Co. H—arm.
C. Rouse, Co. H—arm.
W. A. McCrea, Co. E—leg.
J. M. Clore, Co. H—wounded and missing.
L. Smith, Co. H—wounded and missing.
W. Hoyle, Co. H—hand.
A. Orsin, Co. E—wounded and missing.
Capt. Jno. L. Sparks, 1st Delaware—shoulder, face.
Lieut.-Col. C. W. Davis, 1st Delaware—shoulder.
Lieut. Jas. Kettlewell, 1st Delaware—ankle.
Col. Powers, 109th New-York—wounded.
Capt. Loyd, 121st Penn., dip.
Lieut. Howard, 126th N. Y.—arm.
Lt. Barker, 57th Mass.—leg.
Lieut. E. Derry, 57th Mass.—cheek.
Capt. C. Silgreaves, 1st New-Jersey—arm broken.
Lieut. Thos. Cunningham, 1st New-Jersey—arm.
Adjt. Forrest, 106th New-York—face.
Capt. Denny, 10th New-York—thigh.
Capt. Tait, 10th New-York—leg amputated.
Lieut.-Col. Davis, 12th New-Jersey.
Lieut. J. H. Smith, 43d N. Y.—leg.
G. H. Frederick, 57th N. Y.—leg.
Capt. Thompson, 43d N. Y.—foot.
Capt. W. G. Rogers, 43d N. Y.—leg.
Lieut. J. Kavanaugh, 43d N. Y.—leg amputated.
Lieut.-Col. Jas. Wilson, 43d N. Y.—leg am.; since died.
Capt. Hollis—groin.
Lieut. Col. Bendix, Co. A, 52d New-York—leg.
Capt. Fitch, Co. E, 9th New-York.
Capt. Wm. V. S. Bowman, Co. D—badly side.
Lieut. Francis Bailey, Co. G—left leg.
Lieut. Treat, Fitch, Co. E—foot.

Missing.

Capt. Wm. Wallace, 83d N. Y.
Lieut. T. S. Baily, 42d N. Y.
Lieut. C. Swan, 1st N. J.

Wounded.

Lieut. Rice's Staff.
Lieut. Chesbrough, 24th Mich.—wounded.
Lieut. Hagley, 20th Mich.—missing.
Lieut. Henry Michell, 24th Mich.—wounded.
Sam'l. Roberts, Co. G, 11th Penn.—neck.
James O. Looker, Co. C, 11th Penn.—groin.
Corp. W. Adams, Co. H, 24th Penn.—leg.
H. W. Proctor, Co. B—shoulder.
Wm. Wallace, Co. C—hand.
D. D. Ford, Co. C—side.
Lieut. Stewart, 12th Mass.
Lieut.-Col. E. T. Locke, A. Adjt.-Gen. to Gen. Warren—wounded in the mouth and missing, asked by fall from horse.
Capt. Siegel, 14th Penn.—face.
Capt. Sumner, son of Gen., Hammer shot in hand.
Col. Morrow, 126th Mich.
Capt. R. Hammer, 90th Pa.
Capt. Jno. T. Dent, 1st Delaware—wounded.
Col. Favorite, Cobb's, 1st Brig., 1st Div., 6th Corps.
Major Col. 14th Conn.—arm.
Capt. Flat, 14th Connecticut—breast.
Lieut. Brooks, 14th Connecticut—arm.
Lieut. Shadgley, 14th Connecticut—back.
Col. S. S. Carroll, Regulars Commanding 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 2 Corps—arm.
Maj. J. Boyer, 43d N. Y.—wounded and prisoner.
Lieut. J. L. Goodwin, 57th Mass.—hip.
Col. W. F. Bartlett, 57th Mass.—wounded.
Capt. J. W. Bird, 57th Mass.
Capt. Lawrence, 57th Mass.—neck.
Lieut. Benj. Moffat, 126 N. J.—both legs; one leg amputated.

Arrival of Exchanged Prisoners—Richmond Excited.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 10.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York* arrived at Annapolis to-day with three hundred prisoners, who were exchanged on the James River, at Aiken's Landing.

They report that there was great excitement in Richmond when they left.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold	130½	200	Ill. Cen. R.	124¾
10,000	do	130¾	200	do	127
20,000	do	130¾	200	Chero. & Fitc.	116
45,000	do	131½	100	do	111
50,000	do	131½	400	Rock Island	112
30,000	do	131¾	100	do	112
50,000	do	131¾	100	do	112
50,000	do	131¾	200	do	112¾
25,000	do	132	100	do	112¾
20,000	do	132½	200	North-western	55
1100	do	133	300	do	55¼
100	do	133	200	Fort Wayne	113¾
100	do	133½	100	do	114
100	Hudson Riv. R.	126	100	Canton Co.	39¼
100	do	126¼	200	do	39
100	do	126¾	200	do	41
200	Reading R.	120¾	100	Cum. Coal	66
800	do	120¾	200	Quicksil. M. Co.	10¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	53	100	do	71
100	do	53¼	100	do	71
200	Wyoming V. C. Co.	61			

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

KNOX.—The selection of a Hat is a subject entitled to serious consideration. We know a nervous individual who was rendered miserable for months, owing to a mistake he made in the performance of his duty. Of course, he did not purchase his hat at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. For that experienced hatter understands his business too thoroughly to allow one of his customers to leave his store with an unbecoming article. It is always safe to deal at KNOX'S.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

The original HIRAM ANDREWS, No. 99 Bowery, is selling superfine English royal velvet and fine cassimeres at 50 remarkably low; also, imperial three-ply and tapestry Ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, mattings, druggets, four yards wide, table and piano covers, window shades, floor oil-cloths, from 3 to 24 feet wide. All goods are guaranteed. No trouble to buy. One price only. Look for the sign of the LARGE GOLDEN EAGLE.

HIRAM ANDREWS, No. 99 Bowery,
Sign of the Large Golden Eagle.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Splendid attractions, novelties, valuable music and full size cut patterns of the waist and sleeve of a new Summer walking costume. The retail price of the music is 50 cents; the patterns, 25 cents, and yet the whole is sold everywhere at only 10 cents.

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DEMOREST'S NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The live topics and most brilliantly illustrated paper in the world. Weekly, $4, with Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions, a superb steel engraving, 10 cents. Mailed free on receipt of price, at No. 20 Beekman-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KENT'S EAST INDIA CURRAN is the best in the world for family use. Sold by all grocers. Price 20 cents a lb. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

MIDSUMMER SEASON—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	4 41	Moon sets	11 49
Sandy Hook, H.	21	Gov. Island	12 16
Hell Gate	1 32		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, May 10.

Cleared.

Steamer Osborne, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship H. C. Sampson, Williams, Liverpool, Lawrence Giles & Co.

Barks Wilhelm, (Hanov.) Hahs, Sheelee, M. E. Roser Bross Palermo, McCarty, Cette, Moore & Hazard.

Schamyl, Crosby, Cadiz, Hoetzer & De Varin; Victoria, (Brem.,) Martin, Liverpool, via Sheelee; Cyrene, (Br.,) Ray, Buenos Ayres, H. Ackerly & Co.; Wolf, ——, New-York, Hooper, Cow Bay, James Boriand & Co.

Brigs John Butler, (Br.,) Kinsyles, Matanzas, Smith & Dunning; Snow Bird, (Br.,) Mariner, Havana, F. A. H. Webster; T. H. A. Piet, (Br.,) McDonald, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Sharon, (Br.,) Hatch, Cienfuegos, J. S. Wallace & Co.; W. Gillmoun, (Br.,) Oakley, Sagua, Hatlley, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners Maria, (Br.,) Crowell, St. Johns, P. R., Ryan, Son & Co.; Equator, (Br.,) Albury, Turks Island, Wm. A. Atwood & D. Grima, Gould, Gloucester, James A. Gibson; E. C. Russell, Anderson, Chincoteague, A. C. Hayden; Mary E. Adeline, Davis, Chincoteague, Jas. W. Bland; E. Pratt, Parker, Fortress Monroe, L. Kenny; Warren, Hammond, Fortress Monroe, L. Kenny; Fanny Davis, Fortress Monroe, L. Kenny; Hero, Kenny, Salem, ——; Hope & Co.; Amazon, Wilson; Providence, V. B. Mickerson; Ella Frances, Rich. Williset; Crowell & Paine.—Moderator, Fowler, Fortress Monroe, R. C. Wheaton & Co.; Wallow, Small, Machias, and Free & Co.; M. S. Carlisle, Sheldon, Bristol, R. I., L. Kenny.

Sloop Victorine, ——, Hartford, T. C. Lyman & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Carpenter, Hilton Head, via Fortress Monroe 25 hours, in ballast, to U. S. American Transportation Co. 7th inst., lat. 34 30, long. 76 25, was boarded from U. S. steamer Nereus, Commander Howell, on a cruise.

U. S. steam transport Ranger, Baker, Fortress Monroe, in ballast, to Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Wasaw Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to H. Bostwick.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark Lulgian, (Ital.,) La Vassy, Sagua 11ths., with sugar, etc., to F. L. Pearce & Co.

Barks Leonidas, (Br.,) Hall, Cienfuegos, 15th inst., with 2,000 hds. sugar, etc., to Phelps, Dunton & Co.

Bark Ellen Morrison, (of New-Haven,) McCarthy, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge.

Bark Rainbow, (of Flotou, N. S.,) McKay, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Mary, (of Barnados,) Martin, Rio Grande, Brazil, March 9, with hides, wool, horns, etc., to master. Had light winds the entire passage. April 21, 35 miles S., lat. 14 23 S., lon. 42 46 W., was boarded by the rebel steamer Florida—so reported by the officer who came on board. Also supposed to be the American brig Lark, of Baltimore. Capt. Bullock from Rio Grande for Baltimore, with mdse. They reported having three weeks previous passed the ship Alice, of Boston, from China.

In the United States Mail Steamer Columbia, from Havana, were passengers Gen. Dix and Staff, Gen. Sickles and Staff, Gen. Hunter, Gen. Meade, Gen. Gilmore, Gen. Foster, Gen. Terry, Gen. Ames, Gen. Hawley, Gen. Wessells, Gen. Wistar, Gen. Ruggles, Gen. Hardie, Gen. Wadsworth, Gen. Hamilton, Gen. Hamilton, Gen. Hamilton